THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1792. [No. 1581.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

An ACT *for regulating the* MILITIA *of the State of* RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Section 1. BE it enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Commanding Officers of all the military companies in this State of every deſcription, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to enrol every free able bodied white male citizen belonging to their ſaid companies, and to notify ſuch perſons of the ſaid enrolment, by a proper non commiſſioned officer of ſuch company, by whom the ſame can be proved; and that the ſaid Commanding Officers make a return of the ſame to the Commandant of the regiment to which they belong; and where they are not attached to any regiment, the Brigadier of the county in which ſuch companies are formed, within twenty days after ſuch enrolment; and it ſhall be the duty of the Brigade-Major of each brigade, from the ſaid returns, to form a brigade return, and ſend the ſame to the Adjutant-General of the State, on or before the firſt of Sept. next, who ſhall from the ſame form a general return, and preſent the ſame to his Excellency the Governor, on or before the 1ſt day of October next.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Field Officers of the ſeveral regiments in this State to proceed with all convenient ſpeed in forming the ſeparate companies of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, for the ſaid regiments, agreeably to the act of Congreſs for regulating the militia: And that in forming ſaid companies they do not engage more than one fourth part of any ſtanding militia company, if it will reduce the ſaid company to leſs than ſixty-four rank and file, effective men.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That each company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, in this State, ſhall meet four times in every year in companies, for the purpoſe of training, diſciplining, and improving in martial exerciſes, and once in every year in regiment or battalion, as the Commanding Officer of the brigade ſhall direct: And all other companies ſhall rendezvous once in company, and once in regiment or battalion; the times and places of rendezvous to be appointed by the officer commanding the brigade in the diſtrict where they reſide. And any officer neglecting or refuſing to appear as aforeſaid, when duly notified, with his company, ſhall be tried by a court-martial, and if found guilty, ſhall be broke and reduced to the ranks, and pay ſuch fine as the court-martial ſhall direct.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Commanding Officer of any company in this State ſhall receive orders from the Brigadier of the diſtrict in which he reſides, or the Commandant of his regiment (except in caſe of alarm) he ſhall iſſue his warrant for their aſſembling, to the corporals of his company, four days before the time appointed for muſter, requiring them to warn the men of their reſpective diſtricts, to be by him aſſigned, to aſſemble at the time and place appointed, equipped according to law; and the ſaid corporals ſhall return the ſaid warrant, with their doings thereon, the day before aſſembling as aforeſaid. Provided nevertheleſs, that were the whole of any company ſhall live in the compact part of any town, they may be warned by beat of drum within two days of the time of meeting.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Brigade-Major, in each diſtrict, to furniſh a copy of all orders for muſters to the Commanders of the independent companies of the regiments, within the brigade.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That when the troops, or any part of them, ſhall be aſſembled together for review or otherwiſe, it ſhall be in the power of the Commanding Officer preſent to puniſh all diſorders, or breaches of military order and diſcipline, whether in non-commiſſioned officers or privates, by immediately committing the offender to gaol, there to remain confined not exceeding twenty four hours, at the diſcretion of ſaid Commanding Officer.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That every perſon liable by law to do military duty, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to make his perſonal appearance, at the time and place appointed, when duly warned, accoutred as by the act of Congreſs is directed, for training or doing other military duty, ſhall pay as a fine for every default on regimental muſter days, one dollar and a half, and all other muſter days one dollar, for each and every day's neglect, unleſs he ſhall make a ſufficient excuſe to the Juſtice before whom he may be cited to appear on that account: And that each perſon liable to do military duty as aforeſaid, who ſhall on ſaid muſter days, or at any other time, be deſtitute of a good fire arm, ſhall pay as a fine three quarters of a dollar; for a bayonet ſuited to the gun with proper ſcabbard and belt, half a dollar; for a cartouch-box, one third of a dollar; for an iron or ſteel RAMROD, one third of a dollar; for a wormer, priming-wire and brush, one ſixth of a dollar; And each perſon who is abſent on muſter days, and does not ſend his arms, accoutrements, &c to be inſpected on parade, ſhall be fined for them.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That on the day ſucceeding each muſter, it ſhall be the duty of the Commanding Officer of each company to return a liſt of ſuch as have not appeared duly equipped, to ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the town where the delinquent or delinquents reſide, ſpecifying who of thoſe not appearing had ſent their arms, &c. upon receipt of which, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall cite the ſaid delinquent or delinquents to appear before him within three days, and ſhew cauſe why he or they ſhould not be fined agreeably to law; which if he or they neglect to do, or having appeared, do not give ſufficient reaſon in the opinion of the ſaid Juſtice, in that caſe it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Juſtice, immediately to iſſue his warrant, returnable in ten days, to ſome ſheriff, conſtable, or town ſerjeant, to collect ſaid fine or fines, and lawful coſts, who ſhall proceed to collect the ſame in manner as is cuſtomary to collect debts on execution or judgment of the courts of law in this State; and all monies ſo collected ſhall be paid by ſaid Juſtice to the officer commanding the company to which the delinquent or delinquents belong, to be appropriated agreeably to law.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That if any perſon, who is a member of any independent company, do not produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, ſpecifying that he is a member of the ſame, to the officer who ſhall warn him for muſter at any meeting of the company of the diſtrict wherein he reſides, or in caſe warned by beat of drum in ſaid diſtrict, do not on or before the ſaid muſter day produce to the Commanding Officer of the company aforeſaid ſuch a certificate, he ſhall be liable for the fines ſpecified in this act; his really being a member of ſuch independent company notwithſtanding.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That the Town-Councils of the ſeveral towns in this State be and they are hereby empowered and directed on application for a certificate purporting the inability of any perſon to furniſh himſelf with arms and accoutrements agreeably to law, to examine into his caſe, and grant ſuch certificate, for ſuch term as they may think proper, in caſes where they are of opinion the applicant is unable to furniſh himſelf.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That all fines collected in conſequence of this act ſhall be appropriated, in the firſt inſtance, to procure drums and fifes, for the companies in which they ſhall ariſe, and to pay the corporals and muſic for warning the companies. Secondly, for furniſhing colours for the regiment, and the reſidue to be paid into the town treaſury, for the purpoſe of arming thoſe who are unable to ſupply themſelves.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, That no Commanding Officer of any company of artillery, troop of cavalry, company of cadets, or other corps, nor any other perſon, ſhall hereafter engage, or having engaged, ſhall hold any man or men belonging to the ſtanding militia companies, for the purpoſe of forming or recruiting ſuch company, troop, or other corps, when by means thereof ſuch ſtanding company ſhall be reduced to a leſs number than ſixty-four rank and file effective men.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That in all caſes of general alarm, whatever officer, non commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear at the alarm poſt of his company or regiment, armed and accoutred according to law, the Commanding-Officer of the corps appearing and taking on himſelf the command ſhall make return of ſuch delinquent or delinquents, by him ſigned, to the Major-General within three weeks next after ſuch delinquency, who ſhall thereupon tranſmit the ſame to the Attorney-General of the State, and he ſhall file his bill, plaint or information againſt ſuch delinquent or delinquents, to the then next court of law to be holden in the county where ſuch delinquent dwells proper to try the ſame; and on conviction, ſuch delinquent or delinquents ſhall forfeit and pay, as a fine, to and for the uſe of the State, the ſum of three pounds, lawful money, and ſix ſhillings per day for every day the troops ſhall be on duty, in conſequence of ſaid alarm, together with all lawful coſts of proſecution; and if an officer, ſhall likewiſe forfeit his commiſſion.

Section 14. Be it further enacted, That whenever the forces aforeſaid, or any part thereof, are ordered into the field, they ſhall be ſubject to the articles of war, preſcribed by Congreſs for the government of the troops of the United States.

Section 15. And whereas the General Aſſembly have at ſundry times paſſed acts, empowering diverſe perſons to form ſeparate or independent companies, which was done under an expectation that the ſaid companies would uniform and equip themſelves in a ſoldier-like manner, and fill up ſaid companies according to law; but no ſpecific time being by ſaid acts fixed for that purpoſe: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any company of artillery, troop of horſe, company of grenadiers, light-infantry, or riflemen, which have been raiſed as aforeſaid, who do not within months after the paſſing of this act, fill up their ſaid companies to the full complement allowed by law, and who do not, within the ſame time, uniform and equip themſelves with arms, accoutrements, &c. agreeably to law, ſhall be conſidered as having forfeited their right to all privileges heretofore granted to them, and ſhall hereafter be diſbanded accordingly.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That the militia of this State remain divided as at preſent, until the further orders of this General Aſſembly, except that the troops of horſe and artillery companies heretofore annexed to each battalion be diſcontinued; and that all perſons heretofore exempted from doing duty in the militia battalions, by the act of this State, be continued to be exempted.

Section 17. Be it further enacted, That all regimental courts martial, formed for the trial of offences, conſiſt of at leaſt two commiſſioned officers, one whereof at leaſt ſhall be a Captain, who ſhall be appointed by the Commandant of the regiment, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate or diſapprove of the ſentence.—That all general courts-martial conſiſt of thirteen commiſſioned officers, one of which at leaſt ſhall be a General Officer, to be appointed by the Captain General, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate or diſapprove of the ſentence, or in his abſence the next in command, who is alſo empowered as aforeſaid.

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That ſaid courts-martial, beſides the uſual powers given them, ſhall alſo be empowered to levy fines, in no caſe to exceed five dollars, in general court martial, which ſhall be collected by warrant from the Preſident of the Court, returnable in twenty days after the judgment is approved; ſaid warrant to be directed to any ſheriff or conſtable in the town where the delinquent reſides, who is hereby directed to execute the ſame.

Section 19. Be it further enacted, That all fines collected, as by the preceding ſection mentioned, ſhall be paid to the Commanding Officer of the regiment to which the offender belongs, to be appropriated in the ſame manner as the fines collected for non-appearance on muſter days.

Section 20. Be it further enacted, That the Captain General, with his Council, the Lieutenant General, the Major General, and the Brigadiers General, or the major part of them, make and conſtitute the Council of War.

Section 21. Be it further enacted, That no officer in the militia, hereafter to be appointed, ſhall be diſplaced unleſs by his own conſent, or by ſentence of a court-martial; and no perſon in future, who ſhall not hold a commiſſion for the term of five years, ſhall, in conſequence of his having held a commiſſion, be exempted from muſtering in the militia battalions.

Provided, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſidered to extend to any regular member of a religious ſociety, who produces to the Commanding Officer of the diſtrict in which he lives a certificate of his being ſuch; and makes and ſubſcribes, in the preſence of ſome Juſtice of the Peace, an oath or affirmation, that he is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, which declaration ſhall be lodged in the office of the Town-Clerk of the town to which ſuch perſon belongs.

Section 22. Be it further enacted, That all acts relative to the militia of this State, heretofore paſſed, be and they are hereby repealed.

In the LOWER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY, *June* 23, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the above act be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at large, in all the news-papers in this State, before the next ſeſſion of this Aſſembly; to which the conſideration thereof is referred.

Voted per Order,
RAY GREENE, *Clerk.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*

THE preceding contains a true copy of a bill now pending before the General Aſſembly, and of the vote of the Lower Houſe thereon.

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.
A freſh and general Aſſortment
of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the late ſhips from England, to be ſold for Cash, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by
JOHN BOURS.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1792. [No. 1581.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

An ACT *for regulating the* MILITIA *of the State of* RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Section 1. BE it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commanding Officers of all the military companies in this State of every description, on or before the first day of August next to enrol every free able bodied white male citizen belonging to their said companies, and to notify such persons of the said enrolment, by a proper non commissioned officer of such company, by whom the same can be proved; and that the said Commanding Officers make a return of the same to the Commandant of the regiment to which they belong; and where they are not attached to any regiment, the Brigadier of the county in which such companies are formed, within twenty days after such enrolment; and it shall be the duty of the Brigade-Major of each brigade, from the said returns, to form a brigade return, and send the same to the Adjutant-General of the State, on or before the first of Sept. next, who shall from the same form a general return, and present the same to his Excellency the Governor, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Field Officers of the several regiments in this State to proceed with all convenient speed in forming the separate companies of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, for the said regiments, agreeably to the act of Congress for regulating the militia: And that in forming said companies they do not engage more than one fourth part of any standing militia company, if it will reduce the said company to less than sixty-four rank and file, effective men.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That each company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, in this State, shall meet four times in every year in companies, for the purpose of training, disciplining, and improving in martial exercises, and once in every year in regiment or battalion, as the Commanding Officer of the brigade shall direct: And all other companies shall rendezvous once in company, and once in regiment or battalion; the times and places of rendezvous to be appointed by the officer commanding the brigade in the district where they reside. And any officer neglecting or refusing to appear as aforesaid, when duly notified, with his company, shall be tried by a court-martial, and if found guilty, shall be broke and reduced to the ranks, and pay such fine as the court-martial shall direct.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Commanding Officer of any company in this State shall receive orders from the Brigadier of the district in which he resides, or the Commandant of his regiment (except in case of alarm) he shall issue his warrant for their assembling, to the corporals of his company, four days before the time appointed for muster, requiring them to warn the men of their respective districts, to be by him assigned, to assemble at the time and place appointed, equipped according to law; and the said corporals shall return the said warrant, with their doings thereon, the day before assembling as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, that were the whole of any company shall live in the compact part of any town, they may be warned by beat of drum within two days of the time of meeting.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Brigade-Major, in each district, to furnish a copy of all orders for musters to the Commanders of the independent companies of the regiments, within the brigade.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That when the troops, or any part of them, shall be assembled together for review or otherwise, it shall be in the power of the Commanding Officer present to punish all disorders, or breaches of military order and discipline, whether in non-commissioned officers or privates, by immediately committing the offender to gaol, there to remain confined not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of said Commanding Officer.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That every person liable by law to do military duty, who shall refuse or neglect to make his personal appearance, at the time and place appointed, when duly warned, accoutred as by the act of Congress is directed, for training or doing other military duty, shall pay as a fine for every default on regimental muster days, one dollar and a half, and all other muster days one dollar, for each and every day's neglect, unless he shall make a sufficient excuse to the Justice before whom he may be cited to appear on that account: And that each person liable to do military duty as aforesaid, who shall on said muster days, or at any other time, be destitute of a good fire arm, shall pay as a fine three quarters of a dollar; for a bayonet suited to the gun with proper scabberd and belt, half a dollar; for a cartouch-box, one third of a dollar; for an iron or steel ramrod, one third of a dollar; for a wormer, priming-wire and brush, one sixth of a dollar: And each person who is absent on muster days, and does not send his arms, accoutrements, &c to be inspected on parade, shall be fined for them.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That on the day succeeding each muster, it shall be the duty of the Commanding Officer of each company to return a list of such as have not appeared duly equipped, to some Justice of the Peace in the town where the delinquent or delinquents reside, specifying who of those not appearing had sent their arms, &c. upon receipt of which, the said Justice shall cite the said delinquent or delinquents to appear before him within three days, and shew cause why he or they should not be fined agreeably to law; which if he or they neglect to do, or having appeared, do not give sufficient reason in the opinion of the said Justice, in that case it shall be the duty of the said Justice, immediately to issue his warrant, returnable in ten days, to some shariff, constable, or town serjeant, to collect said fine or fines, and lawful costs, who shall proceed to collect the same in manner as is customary to collect debts on execution or judgment ment of the courts of law in this State; and all monies so collected shall be paid by said Justice to the officer commanding the company to which the delinquent or delinquents belong, to be appropriated agreeably to law.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That if any person, who is a member of any independent company, do not produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, specifying that he is a member of the same, to the officer who shall warn him for muster at any meeting of the company of the district wherein he resides, or in case warned by beat of drum in said district, do not on or before the said muster day produce to the Commanding Officer of the company aforesaid such a certificate, he shall be liable for the fines specified in this act; his really being a member of such independent company notwithstanding.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That the Town-Councils of the several towns in this State be and they are hereby empowered and directed on application for a certificate purporting the inability of any person to furnish himself with arms and accoutrements agreeably to law, to examine into his case, and grant such certificate, for such term as they may think proper, in cases where they are of opinion the applicant is unable to furnish himself.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That all fines collected in consequence of this act shall be appropriated, in the first instance, to procure drums and fifes, for the companies in which they shall arise, and to pay the corporals and music for warning the companies. Secondly, for furnishing colours for the regiment, and the residue to be paid into the town treasury, for the purpose of arming those who are unable to supply themselves.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, That no Commanding Officer of any company of artillery, troop of cavalry, company of cadets, or other corps, nor any other person, shall hereafter engage, or having engaged, shall hold any man or men belonging to the standing militia companies, for the purpose of forming or recruiting such company, troop, or other corps, when by means thereof such standing company shall be reduced to a less number than sixty-four rank and file effective men.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That in all cases of general alarm, whatever officer, non commissioned officer or private, shall neglect or refuse to appear at the alarm post of his company or regiment, armed and accoutred according to law, the Commanding-Officer of the corps appearing and taking on himself the command shall make return of such delinquent or delinquents, by him signed, to the Major-General within three weeks next after such delinquency, who shall thereupon transmit the same to the Attorney-General of the State, and he shall file his bill, plaint or information against such delinquent or delinquents, to the then next court of law to be holden in the county where such delinquent dwells proper to try the same; and on conviction, such delinquent or delinquents shall forfeit and pay, as a fine, to and for the use of the State, the sum of three pounds, lawful money, and six shillings per day for every day the troops shall be on duty, in consequence of said alarm, together with all lawful costs of prosecution; and if an officer, shall likewise forfeit his commission.

Section 14. Be it further enacted, That whenever the forces aforesaid, or any part thereof, are ordered into the field, they shall be subject to the articles of war, prescribed by Congress for the government of the troops of the United States.

Section 15. And whereas the General Assembly have at sundry times passed acts, empowering divers persons to form separate or independent companies, which was done under an expectation that the said companies would uniform and equip themselves in a soldier-like manner, and fill up said companies agreeably to law; but no specific time being by said acts fixed for that purpose: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any company of artillery, troop of horse, company of grenadiers, light-infantry, or riflemen, which have been raised as aforesaid, who do not within months after the passing of this act, fill up their said companies to the full complement allowed by law, and who do not, within the same time, uniform and equip themselves with arms, accoutrements, &c. agreeably to law, shall be considered as having forfeited their right to all privileges heretofore granted to them, and shall hereafter be disbanded accordingly.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That the militia of this State remain divided as at present, until the further orders of this General Assembly, except that the troops of horse and artillery companies heretofore annexed to each battalion be discontinued; and that all persons heretofore exempted from doing duty in the militia battalions, by the act of this State, be continued to be exempted.

Section 17. Be it further enacted, That all regimental courts martial, formed for the trial of offences, consist of at least two commissioned officers, one whereof at least shall be a Captain, who shall be appointed by the Commandant of the regiment, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate or disapprove of the sentence.—That all general courts-martial consist of thirteen commissioned officers, one of which at least shall be a General Officer, to be appointed by the Captain General, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate or disapprove of the sentence, or in his absence the next in command, who is also empowered as aforesaid.

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That said courts-martial, besides the usual powers given them, shall also be empowered to levy fines, in no case to exceed five dollars, in general court martial, which shall be collected by warrant from the President of the Court, returnable in twenty days after the judgment is approved; said warrant to be directed to any shariff or constable in the town where the delinquent resides, who is hereby directed to execute the same.

Section 19. Be it further enacted, That all fines collected, as by the preceding section mentioned, shall be paid to the Commanding Officer of the regiment to which the offender belongs, to be appropriated in the same manner as the fines collected for non-appearance on muster days.

Section 20. Be it further enacted, That the Captain General, with his Council, the Lieutenant General, the Major General, and the Brigadiers General, of the major part of them, make and constitute the Council of War.

Section 21. Be it further enacted, That no officer in the militia, hereafter to be appointed, shall be displaced unless by his own consent, or by sentence of a court-martial; and no person in future, who shall not hold a commission for the term of five years, shall, in consequence of his having held a commission, be exempted from mustering in the militia battalions.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be considered to extend to any regular member of a religious society, who produces to the Commanding Officer of the district in which he lives a certificate of his being such; and makes and subscribes, in the presence of some Justice of the Peace, on oath or affirmation, that he is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, which declaration shall be lodged in the office of the Town-Clerk of the town to which such person belongs.

Section 22. Be it further enacted, That all acts relative to the militia of this State, heretofore passed, be and they are hereby repealed.

In the LOWER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY, *June* 23, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the above act be published for the consideration of the people at large, in all the news-papers in this State, before the next session of this Assembly; to which the consideration thereof is referred.

Voted per Order,
RAY GREENE, *Clerk.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*

THE preceding contains a true copy of a bill now pending before the General Assembly, and of the vote of the Lower House thereon.

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.
A fresh and general Assortment
of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by
JOHN BOURS.

European Intelligence

BRUSSELS, May 18:

INTELLIGENCE has just been received here that the little town of Bavay, between Valenciennes, and Maubeuge, was yesterday taken by the Austrians, 108 men, with four officers, who were their posted, made prisoners.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, forbidding any of his Majesty's subjects serving at sea any foreign powers, or fitting out privateers against any.

LONDON, May 15.

The city of London yesterday voted an address of thanks to the King for his proclamation.

May 29. The Chancellor, it is now said in the higher circles, will remain in office. The utmost efforts have been made at Buckingham house, to reconcile him with Mr. Pitt, and they are at last likely to be successful.

On Friday the 25th, in the 74th year of his age, died, the Right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somersetshire, Baron and K. B. an Admiral of the White, and Vice Admiral of England; his Lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. George Rodney, who married April 10, 1781, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, and his issue.

Lord Rodney, on the morning of his death, walked out in perfect health, returned to dress for dinner about four o'clock, when he received a paralytic stroke, and expired almost instantaneously!

The Empress of Russia, has sent over to invite the celebrated Arthur Young, Esq; to visit her kingdom, in order to examine the state of agriculture, and to make improvements therein.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in South-Carolina, to his Son in this city, dated July 5, 1792.

"There has been no rain here for some weeks, if we do not soon have rain we shall all perish, there is hardly a stalk of corn to be seen in a flourishing state, I am afraid it will all perish; the rice seems as though it is going very fast, and unless we have some rain, and that very soon, the crops will be totally destroyed; people are dying very fast in our parish; that worthy lady, Mrs. (Daniel) Blake, died, on the 1st of July, the poor in general lament her loss; our worthy friend Dr. Perry is also dead, a young gentleman by name of Greer arrived into our parish a few weeks since in order to practice physic, and he is also dead; in short death spareth none.

"We have had a long drought, and we may shortly expect a great deal of rain, (and to use the words of a Physician) it will then be doctors harvest."

A long debate took place in the British House of Commons the 11th of May, on a motion brought forward by Mr. Fox, for the repeal of sundry provisions in several of the religious penal statutes—this motion he supported in his usual stile, of animation and argument. It was opposed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt—Lord North gave it a partial support.—The House divided on the question, when there appeared for the motion 63, against it 142—majority 79.

The premiums of the Albany society for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple sugar have been awarded and paid viz. The first, of 75 dollars, to Thaddeus Scribner, of Herkemer county; he having produced 600 pounds of *grained maple sugar* of superior quality. The second premium, of 50 dollars, to Comfort Cook, of Otsego county; this quality was equal to the best muscovado. The third premium, of 25 dollars, was paid to John Harris and Rayner Huntley, of Milton, Saratoga county.

The fate of Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of sundry odious penal statutes against the Dissenters from the established Church of England, is an event which could scarcely be conceived of at this enlightened period of the world.

The brig Rachel Capt. Sutter is arrived at Newcastle from Newry with 240 passengers all well. We hear the ship Canton Capt. M'Coe is arrived in the river from the same port, with upwards of 700 passengers.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

On Saturday, the 14th July, the Tammany Society met according to adjournment, to celebrate that day on which the French Nation, wrested from the hands of tyranny their liberty and freedom. Every American must revere it, and every friend to humanity must be filled with enthusiasm, when he contemplates the event that happened in it.

A number of respectable French gentlemen, by invitation from the society, attended and took their seats under the national flags of France and America, and Dr. J. F Vacher addressed the Grand Sachem as follows:—

The French patriots received with the sincerest pleasure, your invitation to unite with a society, dedicated to liberty, in celebrating a day in which twenty-five millions of people were emancipated from the shackles of despotism, and on which the genius of freedom triumphed over the abject spirit of slavery.

The revolution in favor of the sacred rights of mankind, which is now accomplishing in Europe, has received its moving principles from this country, and the philanthropic mind expands with joy in the persuasion that the eighteenth century will witness the glorious crisis, when the rights of man will be completely established in the greatest part of the two hemispheres; when one man's happiness shall cease to be the cause of many men's misery—and when the eternal dictates of justice shall no longer be held in subjection to the arbitrary will and licentious ambition of weak and wicked men. We congratulate you most sincerely upon this sublime prospect, and we most fervently believe the 4th and 14th of July, will be considered by future generations the epochas of their liberty and happiness.

To which address the Grand Sachem made a suitable reply. A collation was prepared, and the following patriotic toasts were drank.

1st. The virtuous and invaluable patriots of France.

2d. The auspicious 14th July, may it be ever memorable to French, as the 4th of July, to American freemen.

3d. May the heroes of the *Bastile* and the *American Mohawks** be ever honored as the forlorn hopes of universal freedom.

4th. May the first National Assembly of France and the first Congress of America, be equally revered.

5th. George Washington, the father of freemen.

6th. Freedom's darling son, the Marquis de la Fayette.

7th. The Clarion of Freedom—Thomas Paine.

8th. That unanswerable and invulnerable bulwark, of freedom the *Rights of Man.*

9th, The Empire of reason, and the downfall of monarchy.

10th. May the flame of freedom have the power of dissolving the chains of slavery, as lightning does the hardened steel.

11th. May the Goddess of Liberty pass the Pyrennees and Alps, accompanied by justice, reason and the rights of men.

12th, May traitors to their country be rewarded according to their merits—*A la Lanterne.*

13th. The memory of those French heroes who so nobly spilt their blood in establishing American Independence,

14th. The patriotic fair of France, may the Guardians of their honor and Liberty be inspired with double souls whenever tyranny dare invade it.

15th The Nation, the Law, and the King of the French.

16th. Wisdom and unanimity to the councils, and victory to the arms of France.

17th. The friends of a revolution throughout the world.

During the occasion the greatest mirth and good humour prevailed, and previous to the adjournment of the Society, the guests retired. The Wigwam was illuminated and every preparation made, which could testify the ardor with which the sons of Tammany entered in the celebration of that memorable event.

* *American Mohawks*—Alluding to those patriots, who in the disguised dress of that Nation destroyed the tea in Boston harbour at the first commencement of our disputes with Great-Britain.

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Cape-Francois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated June 30.

"The people of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, and Jeremie will not accept the Decree of the National Assembly. At Port au-Prince, they fitted out five cruisers, to prevent supplies from being carried into any of the out ports; they likewise sent a 20 gun ship, and four smaller vessels, armed to the Mole, to bring down a general to command them. He accordingly embarked with 300 volunteers, 500 stand of arms, and every thing in proportion. On his way down he was taken by a 74 gun ship, and carried into St. Mare, with one of the sloops; the other three escaped. I arrived at St. Mare the same day, and the day after the governor of Hispaniola arrived from the Cape, with another 74 gun ship and a frigate, when the captive general Borel, was ordered into close confinement, and all his men. The governor then received on board 400 volunteers of St. Mare and on the 22d instant sailed for Port-au-Prince with the two 74 gun ships, a frigate, and a 20 gun ship, ; at the same time two thousand mulattoes marched down the back of Port-au Prince, with the French Commissioner, who arrived from France, a white general, and a commander in chief of the mulatoes, in order to enforce the decree.——— I left St. Mare the 25th, and no accounts from thence, had then arrived; but, on the 24th, in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy cannonading, for about two hours which we supposed was at Port-au-Prince; if so, there is no doubt but a total destruction will take place. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from thence. The people seem really fighting-mad—each port wishing to destroy the other; some in favour of the King, others, for the nation, the mulattoes, the free negroes, the slaves, &c. What will be the consequence God only knows."

In the parish of St. George, Canon-street, Ratcliff, Highway, (London) there is an institution founded by Mr. Rhine, whereby young women who have been four years in the school, four in the hospital, and five in service, are entitled to draw lots, for a wedding portion of 100l. The days of drawing are May day, and the day after Christmas day; when six of these young women, who have previously laid in their claims, draw tickets, which consist of five blanks and one prize; but those who are unfortunate at one time, are not precluded an half yearly chance as long as they live. But if the fortunate maid cannot find a man who will marry her on that day six months from which she draws the fortunate lot, she forfeits her right to the 100l. which is otherwise then paid. Whenever this ceremony takes place the concourse of people is immense; and the interest which such an institution has on the feelings of the young female spectators is wonderful.

NEWPORT, July 30.

Abstract of further European Intelligence.

The Polish malcontents, those disaffected to the new constitution of Poland, receive every encouragement from the Empress of Russia—and three Russian generals are appointed to invade that kingdom with 60,000 men—Poland has however a fund lately created of 400 millions—The Stadtholder has been warned by a letter, of a plot against him—The King of the French it is said has made another attempt to escape—[this is doubted]. In the Austrian army there are several corps whose arms are very dangerous and destructive; the Tyrolese are natives of the county of Tiro, which lies on the Alps, these are dextrous marksmen armed with short rifles. The Chasseurs on horseback and on foot have guns of the same form with the Tirolese, but longer—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a common musket at 100 paces distant; these soldiers hide themselves in woods, ravins and behind houses, and fire at an enemy without being seen; to these the French Carabiniers will be opposed.

It is said that the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain are deserting every day by hundreds. The King of the French has settled the indemnities due to the Princes, landholders in Alsace—he has also granted an unlimited leave of absence to M. Rochambeau. The army destined for the attack of Porentrui had succeeded in that enterprize, the imperialists having evacuated the place on the approach of the French troops: The Swedish and French Ministers plenipotentiary were both received in form at the British court the 2d of May, and delivered their credentials. The accounts given from English papers of the late defeats of the French troops, correspond with those since received from Paris, and published there in the most approved papers—*whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, it cannot be for the permanent interest of a printer to publish falsehoods*—"*A lying tongue is but for a moment.*"

Accounts from Lisle say, that good order is perfectly restored in the French army: several skirmishes of inconsiderable consequence had taken place since the late actions. The accounts from Marseilles are unpleasant—Savoy is said to be in a state of fermentation. The king of Sardinia has sent a large body of troops into the country, he says he prefers seeing the country in flames to seeing it in a state of insurrection. An account from Holland says the Empress, of Russia is dead—if so, a most formidable triumvirate will be taken off. The new ministry of France are making a thorough clerance of all the persons employed in all the departments and offices of state, and appointing others in their stead. Great suspicions prevail, both in Paris and in the army, that the enemies of the revolution have introduced their creatures into the court and into the army, that from these the late misfortunes originated, and that it is in vain to expect success till all traitors are properly disposed of.

Accounts have been published in several papers of the capture of Tippoo Saib's capital, Seringapatam, by the forces under Lord Cornwallis. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purposes.

On Friday Morning last, departed this Life, in the 73d Year of her Age, Mrs. FREELOVE TANNER, Relict of John Tanner, Esq; and on Sunday her Remains attended by a respectable Number of Relatives and Friends, were interred in the North Burial-Ground—An Address and Prayer suitable to the solemn Occasion having been previously made at her House by the Rev. William Bliss. As a Member of the Sabbatarian Baptist Church for Thirty-seven Years, she filled her Place as became those who profess to be Followers of Jesus. The Calmness and Fortitude which she invariably manifested during a tedious and distressing Confinement of Four Years, afforded the surest Characterettics of the real Christian, and a lasting Consolation to her surviving Friends.

MARRIED]—In Georgia, Mr. LILLIBRIDGE, aged 55, to Miss OSUT, aged 17: Capt. M'LANE, to Miss HUTCHINS, after a courtship of 9 hours.

DIED]—At Providence, Mr. JOHN VIAL, in an advanced Age.

—In this Town, justly regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance, Mr. GIDEON WANTON, jun. Son of Gideon Wanton, Esq, in the 21st Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 28.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Betty, Sisson,	Kennebeck
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	Penobscot
—— Patty, Harris,	Havanna
Snow Mary, Geoffroy,	Ditto
Ship Newport, Robinson,	Norfolk
Sloop Elizabeth, Devol,	Union River
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Polly, Carpenter,	Middletown
—— Dove, Read,	Boston
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Fancy, Wing,	Bedford
—— Betty, Read,	Penobscot

European Intelligence

BRUSSELS, May 18:

INTELLIGENCE has just been received here that the little town of Bavay, between Valenciennes, and Maubeuge, was yesterday taken by the Auſtrians, 108 men, with four officers, who were their poſted, made priſoners.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, forbidding any of his Majeſty's ſubjects ſerving at ſea any foreign powers, or fitting out privateers againſt any.

LONDON, May 25.

The city of London yeſterday voted an addreſs of thanks to the King for his proclamation.

May 29. The Chancellor, it is now ſaid in the higher circles, will remain in office. The utmoſt efforts have been made at Buckingham houſe, to reconcile him with Mr. Pitt, and they are at laſt likely to be ſucceſsful.

On Friday the 25th, in the 74th year of his age, died, the Right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somerſetſhire, baron and K. B. an Admiral of the White, and Vice Admiral of England; his Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. George Rodney, who married April 10, 1781, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, and his iſſue.

Lord Rodney, on the morning of his death, walked out in perfect health, returned to dreſs for dinner about four o'clock, when he received a paralytic ſtroke, and expired almoſt inſtantaneouſly!

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, has ſent over to invite the celebrated Arthur Young, Eſq; to viſit her kingdom, in order to examine the ſtate of agriculture, and to make improvements therein.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in South-Carolina, to his Son in this city, dated July 5, 1792.

"There has been no rain here for ſome weeks, if we do not ſoon have rain we ſhall all periſh, there is hardly a ſtalk of corn to beſeen in a flouriſhing ſtate, I am afraid it will all periſh; the rice ſeems as though it is going very faſt, and unleſs we have ſome rain, and that very ſoon, the crops will be totally deſtroyed; people are dying very faſt in our pariſh; that worthy lady, Mrs. (Daniel) Blake, died, on the 1ſt of July, the poor in general lament her loſs; our worthy friend Dr. Perry is alſo dead, a young gentleman by name of Green arrived into our pariſh a few weeks ſince in order to practice phyſic, and he is alſo dead; in ſhort death ſpareth none.

"We have had a long drought, and we may ſhortly expect a great deal of rain, (and to uſe the words of a Phyſician) it will then be doctors harveſt."

A long debate took place in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons the 11th of May, on a motion brought forward by Mr. *Fox*, for the repeal of ſundry proviſions in ſeveral of the religious penal ſtatutes—this motion he ſupported in his uſual ſtile, of animation and argument. It was oppoſed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt—Lord North gave it a partial ſupport.—The Houſe divided on the queſtion, when there appeared for the motion 63, againſt it 142—majority 79.

The premiums of the Albany ſociety for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple ſugar have been awarded and paid viz. The firſt, of 75 dollars, to Thaddeus Scribner, of Herkemer county; he having produced 600 pounds of *grained maple ſugar* of ſuperior quality. The ſecond premium, of 50 dollars, to Comfort Cook, of Oſego county; this quality was equal to the beſt muſcovado. The third premium, of 25 dollars, was paid to John Harris and Rayner Huntley, of Milton, Saratoga county.

The fate of Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of ſundry odious penal ſtatutes againſt the Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed Church of England, is an event which could ſcarcely be conceived of at this enlightened period of the world.

The brig Rachel Capt. Sutter is arrived at Nawcaſtle from Newry with 240 paſſengers all well. We hear the ſhip Canton Capt. M'Gee is arrived in the river from the ſame port, with upwards of 700 paſſengers.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

On Saturday, the 14th July, the Tammany Society met accordiug to adjournment, to celebrate that day on which the French Nation, wreſted from the hands of tyranny their liberty and freedom. Every American muſt revere it, and every friend to humanity muſt be filled with enthuſiaſm, when he contemplates the event that happened in it.

A number of reſpectable French gentlemen, by invitation from the ſociety, attended and took their ſeats under the national flags of France and America, and Dr. J. F Vacher addreſſed the Grand Sachem as follows:—

The French patiots received with the ſincereſt pleaſure, your invitation to unite with a ſociety, dedicated to liberty, in celebrating a day in which twenty-five millions of people were emancipated from the ſhackles of deſpotiſm, and on which the genius of freedom triumphed over the abject ſpirit of ſlavery.

The revolution in favor of the ſacred rights of mankind, which is now accompliſhing in Europe, has received its moving principles from this country, and the philanthropic mind expands with joy in the perſuaſion that the eighteenth century will witneſs the glorious criſis, when the rights of man will be compleatly eſtabliſhed in the greateſt part of the two hemiſpheres; when one man's happineſs ſhall ceaſe to be the cauſe of many men's miſery—and when the eternal dictates of juſtice ſhall no longer be held in ſubjection to the arbitrary will and licentious ambition of weak and wicked men. We congratulate you moſt ſincerely upon this ſublime proſpect, and we moſt fervently believe the 4th and 14th of July, will be conſidered by future generations the epochas of their liberty and happineſs.

To which addreſs the Grand Sachem made a ſuitable reply. A collation was prepared, and the following patriotic toaſts were drank.

1ſt. The virtuous and invaluable patriots of France.

2d. The auſpicious 14th July, may it be ever memorable to French, as the 4th of July, to American freemen.

3d. May the heroes of the *Baſtile* and the *American Mohawks** be ever honored as the forlorn hopes of univerſal freedom.

4th. May the firſt National Aſſembly of France and the firſt Congreſs of America, be equally revered.

5th. George Waſhington, the father of freemen.

6th. Freedom's darling ſon, the Marquis de la Fayette.

7th. The Clarion of Freedom—Thomas Paine.

8th. That unanſwerable and invulnerable bulwark, of freedom the *Rights of Man.*

9th, The Empire of reaſon, and the downfall of monarchy.

10th. May the flame of freedom have the power of diſſolving the chains of ſlavery, as lightning does the hardened ſteel.

11th. May the Goddeſs of Liberty paſs the Pyrennees and Alps, accompanied by juſtice, reaſon and the rights of men.

12th, May traitors to their country be rewarded according to their merits—*A la Lanterne.*

13th. The memory of thoſe French heroes who ſo nobly ſpilt their blood in eſtabliſhing American Independence,

14th. The patriotic fair of France, may the Guardians of their honor and Liberty be inſpired with double ſouls whenever tyranny dare invade it.

15th The Nation, the Law, and the King of the French.

16th. Wiſdom and unanimity to the councils, and victory to the arms of France.

17th. The friends of a revolution throughout the world.

During the occaſion the greateſt mirth and good humour prevailed, and previous to the adjournment of the Society, the gueſts retired. The Wigwam was illuminated and every preparation made, which could teſtify the ardor with which the ſons of Tammany entered in the celebration of that memorable event.

* *American Mohawks*—Alluding to thoſe patriots, who in the diſguiſed dreſs of that Nation deſtroyed the tea in Boſton harbour at the firſt commencement of our diſputes with Great-Britain.

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Cape-Francois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated June 30.

"The people of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, and Jeremie will not accept the Decree of the National Aſſembly. At Port au-Prince, they fitted out five cruiſers, to prevent ſupplies from being carried into any of the out ports; they likewiſe ſent a 20 gun ſhip, and four ſmaller veſſels, armed to the Mole, to bring down a general to command them. He accordingly embarked with 300 volunters, 500 ſtand of arms, and every thing in proportion. On his way down he was taken by a 74 gun ſhip, and carried into St. Mare, with one of the ſloops; the other three eſcaped. I arrived at St. Mare the ſame day, and the day after the governor of Hiſpaniola arrived from the Cape, with another 74 gun ſhip and a frigate, when the captive general Borel, was ordered into cloſe confinement, and all his men. The governor then received on board 400 volunteers of St. Mare and on the 22d inſtant ſailed for Port-au-Prince with the two 74 gun ſhips, a frigate, and a 20 gun ſhip, ; at the ſame time two thouſand mulattoes marched down the back of Port-au Prince, with the French Commiſſioner, who arrived from France, a white general, and a commander in chief of the mulatoes, in order to enforce the decree.——— I left St. Mare the 25th, and no account s from thence, had then arrived; but, on the 24th, in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy cannonading, for about two hours which we ſuppoſed was at Port-au-Prince; if ſo, there is no doubt but a total deſtruction will take place. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from thence. The people ſeem really fighting-mad—each port wiſhing to deſtroy the other; ſome in favour of the King, others, for the nation, the mulattoes, the free negroes, the ſlaves, &c. What will be the conſequence God only knows."

In the pariſh of St. George, Canon-ſtreet, Ratcliff, Highway, (London) there is an inſtitution founded by Mr. Rhine, whereby young women who have been four years in the ſchool, four in the hoſpital, and five in ſervice, are entitled to draw lots, for a wedding portion of 100l. The days of drawing are May day, and the day after Chriſtmas day; when ſix of theſe young women, who have previouſly laid in their claims, draw tickets, which conſiſt of five blanks and one prize; but thoſe who are unfortunate at one time, are not precluded an half yearly chance as long as they live. But if the fortunate maid cannot find a man who will marry her on that day ſix months from which ſhe drawa the fortunate lot, ſhe forfeits her right to the 100l. which is otherwiſe then paid. Whenever this ceremony takes place the concourſe of people is immenſe; and the intereſt which ſuch an inſtitution has on the feelings of the young female ſpectators is wonderful.

NEWPORT, July 30.

Abſtract of further Eropean Intelligence,

The Poliſh malcontents, thoſe diſaffected to the new conſtitution of Poland, receive every encouragement from the Empreſs of Ruſſia—and three Ruſſian generals are appointed to invade that kingdom with 60,000 men—Poland has however a fund lately created of 400 millions—The Stadtholder has been warned by a letter, of a plot againſt him—The King of the French it is ſaid has made another attempt to eſcape—[this is doubted]. In the Auſtrian army there are ſeveral corps whoſe arms are very dangerous and deſtructive; the Tiroleſe are natives of the county of Tiro, which lies on the Alps, theſe are dextrous marksmen armed with ſhort rifles. The Chaſſeurs on horſeback and on foot have guns of the ſame form with the Tiroleſe, but longer—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a common muſket at 100 paces diſtant; theſe ſoldiers hide themſelves in woods, ravins and behind houſes, and fire at an enemy without being ſeen; to theſe the French Carabiniers will be oppoſed.

It is ſaid that the Spaniſh troops on the frontiers of Spain are deſerting every day by hundreds. The King of the French has ſettled the indemnities due to the Princes, landholders in Alſace—he has alſo granted an unlimited leave of abſence to M. Rochambeau. The army deſtined for the attack of Porentrui had ſucceeded in that enterprize, the imperialiſts having evacuated the place on the approach of the French troops: The Swediſh and French Miniſters plenipotentiary were both received in form at the Britiſh court the 2d of May, and delivered their credentials. The accounts given from Engliſh papers of the late defeats of the French troops, correſpond with thoſe ſince received from Paris, and publiſhed there in the moſt approved papers—*whatever may be thought or ſaid to the contrary, it cannot be for the permanent intereſt of a printer to publiſh falſhoods*—"*A lying tongue is but for a moment.*"

Accounts from Liſle ſay, that good order is perfectly reſtored in the French army: ſeveral ſkirmiſhes of inconſiderable conſequence had taken place ſince the late actions. The accounts from Marſeilles are unpleaſant—Savoy is ſaid to be in a ſtate of fermentation. The king of Sardinia has ſent a large body of troops into the country, he ſays he prefers ſeeing the country in flames to ſeeing it in a ſtate of inſurrection. An account from Holland ſays the Empreſs, of Ruſſia is dead—if ſo, a moſt formidable triumvirate will be taken off. The new miniſtry of France are making a thorough clerance of all the perſons employed in all the departments and offices of ſtate, and appointing others in their ſtead. Great ſuſpicions prevail, both in Paris and in the army, that the enemies of the revolution have introduced their creatures into the court and into the army, that from theſe the late misfortunes originated, and that it is in vain to expect ſucceſs till all traitors are properly diſpoſed of.

Accounts have been publiſhed in ſeveral papers of the capture of Tippoo Saib's capital, Seringapatam, by the forces under Lord Cornwallis. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purpoſes.

On Friday Morning laſt, departed this Life, in the 73d Year of her Age, Mrs. FREELOVE TANNER, Relict of John Tanner, Eſq; and on Sunday her Remains attended by a reſpectable Number of Relatives and Friends, were interred in the North Burial-Ground—An Addreſs and Prayer ſuitable to the ſolemn Occaſion having been previouſly made at her Houſe by the Rev. William Bliſs. As a Member of the Sabbatarian Baptiſt Church for Thirty-ſeven Years, ſhe filled her Place as became thoſe who profeſs to be Followers of Jeſus. The Calmneſs and Fortitude which ſhe invariably manifeſted during a tedious and diſtreſſing Confinement of Four Years, afforded the ſureſt Characteriſtics of the real Chriſtian, and a laſting Conſolation to her ſurviving Friends.

MARRIED]—In Georgia, Mr. LILLIBRIDGE, aged 55, to Miſs OSUT, aged 17: Capt. M'LANE, to Miſs HUTCHINS, after a courtſhip of 9 hours.

DIED]—At Providence, Mr. JOHN VIAL, in an advanced Age.

—In this Town, juſtly regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance, Mr. GIDEON WANTON, jun. Son of Gideon Wanton, Eſq; in the 21ſt Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 28.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Betſy, Siſſon,	Kennebeck
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	Penobſcot
—— Patty, Harris,	Havanna
Snow Mary, Geoffroy,	Ditto
Ship Newport, Robinſon,	Norfolk
Sloop Elizabeth, Devol,	Union River
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Polly, Carpenter,	Middletown
—— Dove, Read,	Boſton
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Fancy, Wing,	Bedford
—— Betſy, Read,	Penobſcot

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE writer who has signalized himself in your last week's paper, by the publication marked Z, appears extremely solicitous to *force* a belief in the public opinion,—that he is a man of an "amiable character—possessing a heart full of benevolence—of an extensive medical knowledge—and superceeding all others in the successful practice of his profession—exhibiting an eminent contrast to Physicians in general—and for these and other eminent qualities, he is calumniated, *not from contempt*, but from a rankling *envious* principle in the Physicians in Newport—and that they (the Physicians) are *medical dabblers*—exorbitant in their demands—flow to the assistance of their fellow-citizens, and cruelly neglectful to the distressed who are in a state of poverty—and with all this, *bitter enemies to any one who is in the possession of amiable manners and a profound knowledge in the cure of disease*"!!—And to wind up the climax he informs the public, that he cures their patients before they have time to *introduce Death in a regular manner*!!!

The above contains the principal matter which is inserted in the publication under consideration, as relative to the character of this medical schismatic, as well as what respects the "regular bred Æsculapians," with whose characters he is so eminently insulting.

The town of Newport, which is nearly of two centuries standing, has ever been considered, both at home and abroad, as abounding with inhabitants of a truly polite and liberal turn of mind—and it would be, I believe, impossible, to find in its weekly annals, a publication (from a *professional* man) so ridiculously false and contemptibly vain, as the one under consideration.

A young practitioner comes from the country to the capital to mend his circumstances—without the advantages of character or any medical recommendation—The Physicians of the place, however, *improperly* pay him the same compliments as is usual among the most liberally authenticated part of the faculty—If, upon a slight knowledge of him they do not choose to extend their acquaintance beyond the line of professional civility—is there any violation of the order of society or true politeness? Good breeding and urbanity say no—notwithstanding what ignorance or knavery has suggested to the contrary.

Assumed consequence, ignorant of the rules of order and propriety, becomes lequacious—cries out that he is neglected by not being consulted in those difficult cases, &c. in which science, age and experience ought ever to preponderate in preference to the pretended arrogance of the *sapling tyro*, who has scarcely looked beyond the chimney corner of medicine. In this situation a cabal is beginning in his small circles, of the extortion, riches negligence, &c. of the faculty—which is industriously circulated in the markets, streets, &c. interlarded with harrangues upon his own merit, shewing the "*eminent contrast between him and other Physicians.*"

Full of self-consequence, and impatient to see himself in the public prints, he comes forth in the Mercury with his *learned* commentaries on an extract from the American Oracle in a preceding paper, which he has the folly to apply to himself, and the insolence to charge the Physicians with inserting it—a charge equally false as it is impudent.

That the publication under consideration, came from this man of "amiable character" can admit of no doubt, since it is known to contain the same language which he has propagated for the principal part of the time during his residence here—and he has even been so lost to all principles of truth and justice as to say, in many instances, that he was advised to settle here by one of the faculty of the place (mentioning his name) which assertion, the writer of this is authorized to say, has no foundation in truth.

Whatever opinion the faculty of Newport, did entertain of him, before this open declaration of hostilities, they are *now obliged* to consider him as having hoisted the standard of quackery, and employing every art of imposture to secure his pretensions.

The present charges of the Physicians of this town, are less than they were before the war, notwithstanding the encreased price of what they use in their profession; as well as for the support of their families:—and altho' the number of the poor is so greatly enlarged, they are attended with as much care and assiduity as they ever were at any period; nor is there an instance of any one of the faculty's becoming rich by his practise, but on the contrary *many* of them, who have spent their days in the drudgery of their profession, have either died insolvent or with very little estate.—These are facts well known to those who have resided in this place much longer than this noisy upstart—And with respect to his curing the patients of the other Physicians that were given over by them, it is equally false and vain with the rest of his pretensions.—The Physicians here conduct with equal liberality to the faculty in general, that they do to all classes of citizens, and I presume contribute *individually* more to the support of the poor, annually, than it costs this puffing trifler to live.

PLAIN TRUTH.

CARVING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Business, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Messrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himself he shall give Satisfaction to those who shall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Business done with Punctuality and Despatch, and the least Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

Mr. PARKER,

I OBSERVED by your Paper of the 23d inst. July, that a Citizen, with Deference, nominated Mr. FRANCIS MALBONE to be elected, at their annual Town-Meeting in August, by the Freemen of this State, one of the Representatives to the Congress of the United States: Altho' the Custom of Nominations to Public Office, in a Public News Paper, is novel in this State; another Citizen is so far from disapprobating it, that with equal good Intentions, and equal Deference, would name

PAUL MUMFORD, Esq;

of Newport—whose Propriety of Conduct in the important Trusts committed to him, heretofore, by the Public Voice, must ensure the Satisfaction of the Freemen at large, if he should be honoured with an Election.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY way, among which are—

MADEIRA,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Port,
Malaga,
Claret, and
Teneriffe
} WINES

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,

CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
Houfe Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his School for teaching the

French Language,

On the first of August next, at

Mr. ROGERS's ACADEMY,

for both Sexes, every Afternoon, beginning at Two o' Clock until Five, Saturday excepted, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Two Dollars every Quarter, for each Scholar.

He will also teach at his House, on the Long-Wharf, every Morning from Nine to Twelve, for those who cannot conveniently attend at the Academy.

Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

BY Order of the Assignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 5th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwise the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Mansion-House, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon standing.—Said Farm will be sold together or in Divisions as may best suit the Purchasers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 6, 1792.

Jacob Isaacks

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all of which will be sold so cheap as will bring the Purchasers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Island, and on the Main, that will bring in the Purchaser 6 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchases Soldiers Depreciation Balances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock. Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emission Do., Indents, Rhode-Island and Boston State Notes.

Any Person having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 100 Tons, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham

In Broad-street, at the most reasonable Prices, the following BOOKS, viz.

WHISTON's JOSEPHUS, printed in a large plain Letter and furnished with beautiful Maps of the Countries spoken of; Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 Vols. Manners in Portugal, 2 Vols. McDonald's Travels; Life of Capt. Cooke; Cooke's Voyages; Pope's Works; Beauties of Genius; Adam's Travels, 2 Vols. Hervey's Meditations; Night Thoughts; History of the Bible; Paradise Lost; Ditto Regain'd; Sanford & Martin; Bruce's Travels; Lavater's Aphorisms; Vicar of Wakefield; Young Grandison; Carver's Travels; British Letter Writer; Entick's Dictionary; Shipwreck; Lord Littleton's Works; Father's Legacy; Life of Elwes; Village, a Poem; Poor Soldier; Jest Books; Paine's Rights of Man, Part 2d; Lessons to a young Prince; Appeal, by Burke; Boyer's Dictionary, French and English; Boyer's Grammar; Clarendon's Spelling Dictionary; Æsop's Fables.

Newport, July 27, 1792.

TO BE LET,

Three or Four very commodious CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

CAPT. THOMAS COTTRELL having informed us the Subscribers, that he having in the Course of Conversation recounted to some of his familiar Acquaintance the Purport of the Evidence of Israel Williams, of North Kingstown, in the Case, United States & Thomas Cottrell, it being grounded on a Libel against his Sloop; and the said Israel Williams having denied the Statement made by the said Thomas Cottrell, upon which the said Thomas Cottrell has desired us, for the general Satisfaction, to recount the Circumstances—We, therefore, being present at the Trial, and willing to give every Satisfaction therein, do affirm, according to our best Recollection, that the said Israel Williams did declare before the Court, that he went to work for Thomas Cottrell at Ten o'Clock, on a certain Day, in the Morning, and that, at that Time, there was, as he saw, Ten or Twelve Hogsheads of Molasses in the said Cottrell's Store.—In the Course of the Trial, Mr. Bourn, Counsel for Cottrell, asked said Williams if he could swear there was Eight Hogsheads in the Store at that Time? and Williams answered, he could not.—Mr. Bourn then asked him, if he could swear there was Seven? he (Williams) answered, he could not.—Mr. Bourn, in stating Williams's Evidence to the Judge, observed, that the Evidence did not ascertain a sufficient Quantity to bring the Cause within the Statute, that Williams, the Witness, could not swear to the Number of even Seven or Eight Hogsheads—Upon which Mr. Channing, Attorney General for the United States, replied, that Williams would swear to Ten or Twelve Hogsheads being in the Store at that Time, and called on Israel Williams, who declared upon the Oath he had taken, that there was at the Time alluded to Ten or Twelve Hogsheads, as mentioned by Mr. Channing.

DANIEL ANTHONY,
REMEMBRANCE SIMMONS,
July 27, 1792. GIDEON WANTON,
JOSEPH GARDNER,
BENJAMIN W. CASE.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Customers and others, that he has opened an Assortment of GLASS WARE, such as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine

Glasses, Half Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and small Size Jelly Glasses.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

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ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix.
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

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Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
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With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

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WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

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N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

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Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glasses, Half Pint, Gill, and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and small Size Jelly Glasses.

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JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

AS a proof that the doctrines of the Rights of Man, are not of so modern a date as their opponents pretend, we extract the following Stanzas, from a spirited and sensible ODE to MANKIND, published fifty years ago, and inserted in a publication of those times.

THY foes a frontless band invade,
Thy friends afford a timid aid,
And yield up half thy right;
Ev'n Locke beams forth a mingled ray,
Afraid to pour the floods of day
On man's too feeble sight.

Hence are the motley systems fram'd
Of rights transferr'd, and power reclaim'd,
Distinctions weak and vain;
Wife Nature mocks the wrangling herd,
For unreclaim'd and untransferr'd,
Her powers and rights remain.

Whilst Law the Royal agent moves,
The instrument thy choice approves,
We bow through him to you:
But change or cease th' inspiring choice,
The Sovereign sinks a private voice,
Alike in one or few.

O! shall the bought and buying tribe,
The slaves who take and deal the bribe,
A People's claims enjoy?
So Indian murderers hope to gain
The powers and virtues of the slain,
Or wretches they destroy.

The COLLECTION, No. VII.

WHEN a woman once determines to soar above every debasing object, her mind seconds the noble purpose with a force equal to that of men.

Understanding has no sex; and this is a truth of which women cannot be too often reminded, as a powerful motive to detach them from those trifles which they seem to make their supreme good.

Of female virtues, the most indispensible with us is modesty. This lovely virtue has such an influence on the features, air, mind, and temper, that where it is wanting every thing disgusts. It is in women, what sense and courage are to men, the very centre of their point of honor.

It is manifest that women have better hearts than men; their compassionate temper and wonderful sensibility, are to themselves and us, a copious source of the highest satisfaction. Sentiment is their universal motive; with them it is born, with them it lives and dies; it produces in all ages those amiable virtues which make us so fond of them; and with pain I assert, that to it, are also owing those particular vices with which we upbraid them*.

But whatever mixture of good and evil is allowed to be in women, still it must be granted that they are truer in their affections, have a greater regard to honor, more fidelity and lead a more regular life than the bulk of men. How many distinguish themselves greatly in the management of their household, the education of their children, and affections for their husbands! but such are not most fond of being seen: Virtue seeks concealment.

Virtue and wisdom are joined with the graces much oftner than many are willing to think. Virtue heightens beauty, and beauty adds a fresh lustre to virtue, which in the person of an amiable and discreet woman becomes in some measure personified, and all its charms shine forth in their full glory.

* *To illustrate this it will be necessary to remark, that the more sensible a heart is, the deeper root on any offence will jealousy, resentment and revenge, strike in it: the wounds of the heart are not easily closed; and a tender mind retains the sense of injury, till the powers of reflection are no more.*

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom, would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

A SINGLE MAN, that understands shaving and dressing Hair, would wish to wait on a single Gentleman, and has no Objections to Travelling.—A Line directed to I. B. and left with the Printer, will be duly attend to.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congress, passed at the last Session, for establishing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the several military Companies in this State, of every Description, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their respective Districts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of such Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of August next.—And the Commandants of the several Regiments are directed from the said Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and transmit the same, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their several Brigades.—And the several Brigade Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforesaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is also directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the same before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legislature at their Session in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congress of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their respective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; so that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant General.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Banister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Thomas Townsend's, the following Articles, viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, particularly Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glass Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spanish Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Rosin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar by the Barrel or Gallon; Oakum; Pewter; Nails;—Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards;—Writing and Wraping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfish; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Allum; Logwood; Redwood; Fustick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape;—Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glasses;—Cordage; Spunyarn; Bedcords; Deep-sea Lines; Codlines; Loglines; Marling; Twine; small Fishing Lines; Lime by the Cask and Bushel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Brushes; Leather, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.

N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Case and Quart Bottles, Old Canvass, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE Subscribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE JHELME, late of said Town, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to said Claims; but that Day proving so stormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commissioners will attend on said Business, at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town on the 16th of August next, when those Accounts that are not properly vouched will be disallowed, by

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, July 9, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mr Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholsale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

Constant Taber,

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Cask of good Porter, containig 7½ Dozen,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—also those of the last Session of Congress—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
112		8		896
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26240
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

AS a proof that the doctrines of the Rights of Man, are not of so modern a date as their opponents pretend, we extract the following Stanzes, from a spirited and sensible ODE to MANKIND, published fifty years ago, and inserted in a publication of those times.

THY foes a frontless band invade,
Thy friends afford a timid aid,
And yield up half thy right;
Ev'n Locke beams forth a mingled ray,
Afraid to pour the floods of day
On man's too feeble light.

Hence are the motley systems fram'd
Of rights transferr'd, and power reclaim'd,
Distinctions weak and vain;
Wise Nature mocks the wrangling herd,
For unreclaim'd and untransferr'd,
Her powers and rights remain.

Whilst Law the Royal agent moves,
The instrument thy choice approves,
We bow through him to you:
But change or cease th' inspiring choice,
The Sovereign sinks a private voice,
Alike in one or few.

O! shall the bought and buying tribe,
The slaves who take and deal the bribe,
A People's claims enjoy?
So Indian murderers hope to gain
The powers and virtues of the slain,
Of wretches they destroy.

The COLLECTION, No. VII.

WHEN a woman once determines to soar above every debasing object, her mind seconds the noble purpose with a force equal to that of men.

Understanding has no sex; and this is a truth of which women cannot be too often reminded, as a powerful motive to detach them from those trifles which they seem to make their supreme good.

Of female virtues, the most indispensible with us is modesty. This lovely virtue has such an influence on the features, air, mind, and temper, that where it is wanting every thing disgusts. It is in women, what sense and courage are to men, the very centre of their point of honor.

It is manifest that women have better hearts than men; their compassionate temper and wonderful sensibility, are to themselves and us, a copious source of the highest satisfaction. Sentiment is their universal motive; with them it is born, with them it lives and dies; it produces in all ages those amiable virtues which make us so fond of them; and with pain I assert, that to it, are also owing those particular vices with which we upbraid them*.

But whatever mixture of good and evil is allowed to be in women, still it must be granted that they are truer in their affections, have a greater regard to honor, more fidelity and lead a more regular life than the bulk of men. How many distinguish themselves greatly in the management of their household, the education of their children, and affections for their husbands! but such are not most fond of being seen: Virtue seeks concealment.

Virtue and wisdom are joined with the graces much oftner than many are willing to think. Virtue heightens beauty, and beauty adds a fresh lustre to virtue, which in the person of an amiable and discreet woman becomes in some measure personified, and all its charms shine forth in their full glory.

* *To illustrate this it will be necessary to remark, that the more sensible a heart is, the deeper root on any offence will jealousy, resentment and revenge, strike in it: the wounds of the heart are not easily closed; and a tender mind retains the sense of injury, till the powers of reflection are no more.*

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom, would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

A SINGLE MAN, that understands shaving and dressing Hair, would wish to wait on a single Gentleman, and has no Objections to Travelling.—A Line directed to I. B. and left with the Printer, will be duly attend to.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Counsil.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

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THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

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N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Case and Quart Bottles, Old Canvass, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

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Calicoes and Chinzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c, &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest
&c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

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Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
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Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
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Cordage of all Sizes,
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2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26240
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SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

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